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The magnitude of the planet was about 11·7. The places on the other days mentioned differed from that of the 15th about thus:—

	s		′ ″	
Nov. 12	0·6	less in R.A.	1 49	further South.
,, 23	19	more in R.A.	21 40	further North.

these motions being taken only by measurement from the chart.

Comets III. and IV. 1862.

(*Letter from Dr. Bruhns.*)

"*Leipzig*, 6 *Décembre*, 1862.

"Je me permets de vous envoyer des éléments et des éphémérides des deux comètes qui peuvent servir à faciliter leur observation. Les éléments de la première comète sont calculés par M. Engelmann au moyen des observations des 1, 2, et 3 Décembre, ceux de la 2e comète par moi-même au moyen des observations des 1, 2, et 4 Décembre.

	Eléments de la 1e Comète (Mouvement rétrograde).	Eléments de la 2e Comète (Mouvement rétrograde).	
	Temps de Berl.	Temps de Berl.	
Passage au Périhélie	1863, Fév. 1·708	1862, Déc. 31·1959	
	° ′	° ′ ″	
Longitude du Périhélie	34 18·5	128 12 55·3	Equinoxe 1863·0.
,, du Noeud	114 31·0	358 16 11·5	
Inclinaison ...	86 59·5	48 22 23·3	
Log. de la Dist. Périhélie	9·85124	9·935674	

Ephéméride de la 1e *Comète pour* 0^{h} *Temps Moyen de Berlin.*

	R.A.	Decl.	Log Δ.	Eclat.
	° ′	° ′		
1862, Nov. 30	157 39·8	− 3 19·2	0·0124	1
Déc. 4	160 39·0	− 1 33·0	9·9601	,,
8	164 16·9	+ 0 48·1	9·9021	1·7
12	168 54·8	+ 4 1·0	9·8378	,,
16	175 4·6	+ 8 26·8	9·7676	3·1
20	182 30·7	+ 14 32·9	9·6945	,,
24	196 14·7	+ 22 27·1	9·6296	5·8
28	214 15·3	+ 31 0·0	9·5912	,,
1863, Jan. 1	236 48·9	+ 36 56·9	9·5980	6·7
28	305 30·6	+ 23 51·2	9·9995	1·1

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Ephéméride de la 2^e Comète pour 0^h Temps Moyen de Berlin.

	R.A.	Decl.	Log Δ.	Eclat.
	° ′	° ′		
1862, Nov. 30	208 59·9	−12 56·4	0·2153	1
Déc. 4	209 13·6	−15 39·7	0·1853	„
8	209 29·7	−18 48·4	0·1520	1·5
12	209 50·1	−22 58·4	0·1068	„
16	210 18·1	−26 55·5	0·0750	2·5
20	210 58·8	−32 17·7	0·0314	„
24	212 2·5	−38 54·3	9·9854	4·0
28	213 49·8	−47 3·8	9·9394	„
1863, Jan. 1	217 13·0	−57 0·7	9·8975	6·2
28	15 31·6	−45 25·6	0·0043	2·8
Fév. 17	20 7·2	−24 40·8	0·2091	0·8

"Tandis que la première comète sera visible dans nos observatoires boréals, l'autre disparait déja au milieu de Décembre par suite de sa déclinaison australe, mais elle va reparaître probablement au milieu de Février."

A few Notes on Prof. C. P. Smyth's Experiences with the Elchies Refractor. By the Rev. W. R. Dawes.

In the interesting account given by Professor C. Piazzi Smyth in the *Monthly Notices* for November last of his "Experiences with the Elchies equatoreally mounted Refractor of 11 inches aperture," he refers to a group of stars, of which P. i. 222, is the brightest, as having very surprisingly varied in their magnitudes since they were measured by his Father in 1834, in whose "Cycle" they form No. 78. This led me to give them an early examination; and I was astonished to find that no perceptible variation had taken place. On comparing the object presented to my view in my 8¼-inch refractor, with a power of only 94, with the Professor's account of it and with Admiral Smyth's measures, I immediately perceived that the Elchies Refractor had not shown the star B at all!—which is the more surprising as it was obvious enough in my telescope at the first glance with so low a power. Moreover, in the "Cycle" there is a transposition of the magnitudes and colours of A and D,—the latter being P. i. 222, a star rather below the 6th magnitude. This mistake, combined with the absence of B in his telescope, has led the Professor to surmise a total change in the group. The three stars to the south of P. i. 222, form the triple star Σ 196; and the fol-

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